

ted life" in her "old age." Our representative ticket failed. Well, let us make the best of it. "Better luck next time." There were two causes for its failure. Our friends, who reside in remote parts of the town, and who, from press of business or fear of rain, which threatened, could not lend us their aid at that late hour. But "the wickedest cut" was, a most culpable obstinacy in some individuals of our party, in not voting for the ticket, because one or two of the candidates were not exactly to their minds. Such conduct should receive the most decided reprobation of every liberal-minded democrat. For my own part (and I hope I am not alone) I would vote for a candidate whom I knew to be my bitterest enemy, provided he be selected by my party, and pledged to maintain the pure principles of genuine democracy. Personal animosities, and family broils should have no hand in the business. With this exception every thing went on well. No undue, uncourtous exultations were heard from our triumphant party; no bitterness, no malice was exhibited by the whigs on account of their defeat. But I shall weary your patience, I fear, and lest I should do so, and more particularly for want of room, I will, *aye must soon* draw this letter to a close. I will, however, add, this was not intended, in the outset, for publication. I have only written in compliance with your very reasonable request; and shall be ever ready to serve you as a friend, in the same way; more especially, if in serving you, I can aid the cause of democracy. With perfect confidence, however, in your good taste and judgment, I will, with pleasure, resign it to your disposal.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The Libel Case.—The Judge in the case of a libel against Whitmarsh, is reported to have said that the liberty of the press was a qualified liberty. That the citizen had an unrestrained freedom of action, yet if he committed a crime he might of course, be legally punished. True, no one disputes that a man may be legally punished for crime, but can any act be made a crime, by judicial decision, or in any way, except by a legislative enactment? We say not, and as it is not pretended that libel is a crime by any legislative act, the postulate of the court, to say the least, was inapplicable.

So with the County Attorney, he said, if we rightly remember, that a man had an unrestrained right, under the constitution, to keep and bear arms, but that gave him no right to wound or kill his neighbor. The constitutional right to bear arms, is to have them for the common defence. If there was no law against shooting a person, could the court on its mere motion, order a man to be tried and executed for this act?

We understand that the County Attorney made a bold attack upon the rights of jurors, in this trial; denying that they had any right to judge of the law, and that after stating that they could not be presumed to know much about law, he remarked that he would not argue the law to them—he would not read the cases on which he relied to the jury, but would merely cite them for the use of the Judge. This is the first undisguised attempt, we believe, to trample down the right of the jury to judge of the law and of the fact in criminal cases, and we are pleased to learn that the Judge lent no sanction to so gross an encroachment. We are doubly pleased to learn that a portion of the jury had independence enough, to resist this invasion of their rights. They deserve well of their country, and we trust that there may always be found some independent men, who will adhere to our own constitution and laws, and will entirely scout out of court, the idea of taking the opinion of English judges as if it were our law. The difficulty is, that our lawyers are Englishmen in their professional education, notions and principles—Englishmen of the ultra stamp; and it especially devolves upon the jury, who are the people, to Americanize our judicial proceedings. They are a co-ordinate branch of the court, they are the very bulwark of our liberties, and to them the country looks for the maintenance of our laws, and for the expulsion of foreign law, which has been presumptuously introduced by the profession of the law.

The New Play, in preparation for the Tremont, promises to be a brilliant affair. It will be produced at an expense of upwards of \$5000, which have been appropriated for entirely new scenery, decorations, and dresses. A large importation of the more splendid materials for costumes and ornaments were brought by the Lowell, recently arrived from Europe. We are free to add, that so far, this season, Mr Barry has brought out a series of entertainments, in the highest and legitimate order of the drama, far surpassing the best season of former years, and to sustain them with effect has procured all the starring talent in the country, in rapid succession, and we doubt not his enterprise will be richly rewarded.

The Lion Theatre fulfils the high expectations of the public, and its diversified performances are nightly received with great approbation. The scenes in the circle even surpass in excellence and variety those of the late season. Laforest, as a rider, and Buckley, as clown, constitute the principal additional attractions in this department, and the Management deserve high praise for their success in rendering this species of entertainment as elegant and respectable as it is exciting and amusing. The dramatic corps of the Lion, both in numbers and talent, combines more strength than any other stock company in the country. Mrs Laforest, on her first appearance on Wednesday night, was greeted with a most flattering reception, and in the character of Marianne Ramsay, she gave decided evidence that she had lost none of her ability to command applause. Miss Johnson's *taglionism* is expected every night, and always received with unabated favor.

The Lowell Ministers are still talking about the factory girls. Mr Morse doesn't appear likely to get out of the controversy "Scott free." A clergyman, says Coleridge, has even more influence with the women than the handsomest captain. The captain will captivate the fancy, while the young parson seizes upon the imagination. The captain is conscious of his advantages, and sees the impression he has made, long before his victim suspects the reality of any preference. The parson, unless he be the vain fop, for which, however, his education essentially unfits him, has often secured to himself the imagination, and through the imagination, the best affections of those among whom he lives, before he is seriously attached himself.

Mrs Juliana Wood, wife of Mr W. B. Wood of the Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, died on Sunday morning. She was for many years deservedly popular with the play goers, and by her talents on the stage, her unimpeachable conduct in private life, greatly contributed to elevate the character of the histrionic profession.

Mrs Jamieson, the authoress, is in New York. She is on her way to Upper Canada to join her husband, his Majesty's Attorney General there.

Taste—McDonald Clark, the mad poet, says—"Give me a girl with a waist like a cotton bag, and a foot like a flounder."

Dreadful—A man while passing through a vinegar warehouse in London, where were used large vats for cooling the boiling vinegar, accidentally slipped and fell into one of the vats. He grasped and clung to the side for a moment, but his agonies compelled him to let go, and he soon died an awful death.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Majorities.	Whig.
Edgecomb	1085
Wake	145
Cumberland	245
Warren	576
	2051

Democratic gain, 118.

ADDITIONAL.

Good News.—A letter from the south, received by the editor of the Post this morning, contains the following:—"Eleven counties have been heard from in North Carolina. They give Van Buren a majority of 2386, and a gain since the August election of 1016 votes. Yours, &c."

This state goes for Van Buren.

NEW JERSEY.

It gives us sincere pleasure to inform our readers that there is no doubt New Jersey gives her vote for the Democratic Electoral ticket. The first returns are a favorable indication of what is to come, and we feel a conviction of the entire fulfillment of our expectations. The town of Paterson, which has heretofore been whig, now gives us a majority for the first time, of EIGHTEEN. Sussex county will give us 1200 majority. Somerset county, 97 majority for Harrison. North Brunswick, in Middlesex county, 147 majority for Harrison.

These are reports.—N. Y. Post.

KENTUCKY.

Fayette County—First Day.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Lexington	642	365
Athens	75	22
Elkhorn	19	19

We learn from Frankfort that the Van Buren majority at the close of the polls at dinner yesterday, was 19 votes. In Georgetown, the vote at the same hour was 268 for Van Buren, 233 for Harrison.

In Versailles, Woodford county, at dinner, Harrison, 390, Van Buren, 96.

In Bourbon county, at the close of the polls yesterday evening, the vote stood in Paris, for Harrison 521, Van Buren 110.

City of Louisville—2 days—Harrison majority 401. Shelbyville (close of the polls) do do 513.

Versailles, 12 o'clock, do do 203.

Frankfort (close of polls) Van Buren majority 104.

Simpsonville, Harrison maj. 22.

Baileys, do do 100.

Guthrie's, do do 28.

Middletown, do do 45.

GEORGIA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 8th Nov. contains the returns of the election held in that county for Electors of President and Vice President, and a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Coffee. The Anti-Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 135, and Wm. C. Dawson, States Rights candidate, was elected to Congress.

Warren county gives a majority of 19 for White. In Effingham county the Anti-Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 51.

In Chatham county the Van Buren majority is 176. In Liberty county the Anti-Van Buren ticket obtained 126, and the Van Buren ticket 89 votes.—*Jour. Com.*

Tennessee.—We have had, in a letter, a forecast of the results to be expected from Little Tennessee. In Alvingdon, the vote for Van Buren was 411, for Harrison, 65.—*Globe.*

INDIANA.

A few returns have been received from this State, but not enough to indicate the general result, at all.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

There is every probability that North Carolina and New Jersey have gone for Van Buren giving him twenty-three votes. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia have also elected the Van Buren electoral tickets, most of them by great majorities, which give him already 147. One more than is necessary to a choice.

The whigs all concede to him Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, which give twelve. In addition to this we claim Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, twenty-five, which will make his majority THIRTY-EIGHT.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In 238 towns published	Morton. 32232	Everett. 37301
Barre	161	173
Dana	24	55
Rutland	59	93
Westfield	310	123
Chester	117	98
Granbury	18	126
Cummington	27	108
Greenwich	49	49
Plainfield	13	110
Leyden	45	41
New Salem	67	126
Wendell	24	72
Hawley	15	97
Otis	86	77
Lanesboro	73	96
Windsor	58	84
Becket	57	106
Egremont	97	57
Great Barrington	124	161
Monson	188	188
Holland	34	22
New Marlboro	174	156
Tolland	41	30
Montgomery	35	24
Russell	63	13
Blanford	135	96

Net gain for Morton in 264 towns 5785.

Representatives Elected.—In Amesbury, Jonathan Nayson, Leonard Hoyt. Salisbury—Angier M. Morrill, Enoch Fowler, True G. Graves. Watertown—Geo. Robbins, Wm. Stone. Newton—Joel Fuller, James Fuller, Woodward. Brighton—Everett.

Extract of a letter from a sterling old democrat of Stockbridge

"Glory enough for one day"—Southbridge right side up. We have elected two democratic Van Buren representatives—Jedediah Marcy and Holmes Ammidown. Stockbridge has chosen two good men and true—Lemuel Hooker and Jona. P. Curtis. In Southbridge the vote was, for Morton, 136; for Everett, 98; for Harrison, for Congress, 123. Dudley has chosen the Rev. John Boyden, a true democrat, and a gentleman of first rate talents, and William Larned, a moderate whig, for Representatives. Charlton has gone for the Van Buren ticket, all hollow, and sends two democratic Representatives.

Something of a blow.—A portion of rock about three feet square, weighing upwards of ten hundred pounds, was thrown from the foot of the Mountain across the Passaic, at Patterson Falls, into Forest Garden, on the 4th, by the force of gunpowder. The stone was carried not far from 500 feet high. In its descent it came whirling with the greatest velocity, and struck into a hickory tree, about six inches in diameter, and shivered it to pieces like lightning.

The New Orleans Standard, in commenting upon the insecurity in travelling now-a-days, says, that of the vast number of its citizens belonging to that city who have passed the summer in journeying, there is scarcely one who has not received some injury, or experienced some hair-breadth escape.

Whig-tory "Nitt-Gain"—Mr Phillips, being the people of this District had tried him as their Representative, was elected by upwards of FOURTEEN HUNDRED MAJORITY. After two years' trial he is re-elected by about 150 majority.—*Salem Ad.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Peculiar Litigants.

The indomitable courage of the two "Kilkenny Cats," who are said to have fought till they had nothing left but their tails, has been long and justly celebrated as a miracle of intrepidity and determination—as much so perhaps as the ancient border battle of "Chevy Chase," between "the stout Earle of Northumberland," and the Douglas, of Scotland, and their respective retainers, among whom was signalled for sturdy valor—

"Sir Hugh Montgomery,

A man of doleful dumps,

For, when his legs were smitten off,

He fought on his stumps!"

The cats evidently contended as long as they could, and Sir Hugh fought as long as could reasonably be expected; and in both cases, no doubt, the expense of valor was altogether disproportionate to the cause of the quarrel. The cats got by the ears about an affair of the heart, in which a tabby coquette was a prime mover. Sir Hugh undertook to aid and abet his liege lord Percy to hunt in forbidden manors, by way of a frolic—savoring a little of the Indian war disputes—mere pastimes. Luckily for us, we neither live contiguous to the "salvages of America," nor the "border robbers of the Tweed," and therefore wear our heads and legs in comparative safety. We have our battles, too, though; and about trifles also; but instead of buckling on a basket-hilted sword, battle-axe, and pike, and marching en masse, against the whole family of an adversary, we tip a "V" or an "X" into a lawyer's hand, and, as the law allows, fight by attorney—a great improvement on the ancient practice, especially where one party may have an inferior organ of "combative powers." In one respect, however, the attorney precisely resembles the ancient sword—he is double-edged, and cuts both ways—he who wields him, as well as the unhappy man, against whom he may be wielded. We may say, too, that the attorney is like an ancient match-lock musket, which, while it did great "execution" among the enemy, generally kicked the firer backwards at the same time. Like a *cheval-de-frise*, he cannot be mounted with safety either by the besieged, or besieger; but in tracing resemblances to lawyers, we find we are losing sight of the substance of the article, as all must who have any thing to do with them.

We have a case in point to show, that by the aid of a certain "dangerous weapon," generally fatal, and sometimes mortal, called an "attorney-at-law," it is quite possible to get up a row, and an almost everlasting but bloodless fight, about even an old *cider barrel*. As it is no part of our object to expose private diffidencies, we give fictitious names to the parties, whom we denominate by the universal cognomen of *John Smith and William Brown*.

On the twenty-third of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, Smith sold Brown a barrel of *cider*—the barrel to be returned, but no time specified. After the expiration of a reasonable period Smith called on Brown for the barrel, but it was not empty—Brown could not conveniently empty it, and would not pay for it. A very eligible foundation for a blow up, was this; and both parties invoked it to the best of their abilities. Tongues moved with indiscriminate volubility—"You're a liar," and "You're a liar," "You're a cheat," and "You're a cheat," "You're a drunken scamp," and "You're a drunken scamp," flew in mutual crimination and re-crimination from both. This was not the worst of the war—even Mr Brown received a push, or jostle, or shake, or shove, in the squabble; but Smith received neither barrel nor pay.

He therefore sued Brown for *twenty-five cents*—the par value of an old *cider barrel*—and obtained judgment—which great victory could not have cost him, if his time were worth a straw, less than *five dollars*!

Smith, not satisfied with this *dear satisfaction*, then brought a suit for slander against Brown, for the charge of drunkenness, and recovered nominal damages.

Brown then sued Smith for slander, uttered at the same time, and failed to make good his action.

Smith followed Brown close on the heel for his costs, in the preceding suit, and recovered \$6.79.

Up to this time, Smith had vanquished Brown four times—three on the offensive, and once on the defensive; but the God of Law, like the God of War, is fickle even to its most devoted votaries; for when Brown sued Smith for an assault on Mrs. Brown, as noted above, the Court held that a technical assault had been committed, and gave \$5.00, and costs, damages.

From the judgment in the Justice's Court, Smith appealed to the Common Pleas, where Brown again triumphed, and judgment was rendered for \$25.40.

In the course of these multiplied engagements, the Commonwealth pocketed about fifty dollars in fees, and the Constables and lawyers a hundred more.

*As sung in 1813, in Chesapeake, by a blind fiddler, who wandered through the narrow streets and alleys of that section of London, with a tame dove perched upon one shoulder and a parrot on the other, and accompanied by a faithful dog, for a guide. The version of the mendicant minstrel contained many verbal variations from the extracts from the ballad contained in the early numbers of the Spectator, and so beautifully, and yet so *nationally* commented on by Addison.

POLICE COURT.—*Stabbing*—A sailor by the name of Ralph Palmer, was brought up yesterday afternoon, by Constable Babbitt, for stabbing James Maxwell, boarding-house keeper, in Ann street. Palmer ran up a bill at Maxwell's, and then went to Mr Crosby's to board—thereby doing him a double injury; first by inflicting on his property; secondly, by showing a preference for a rival establishment. Two outrages which were particularly calculated to arouse the wrath of Maxwell, who pursued him to his new quarters, and demanded his money, clothes, or person. Palmer said he'd see him—before he should have either. Maxwell then collared his obdurate debtor, who quickly disengaged himself by running his jack-knife a couple of inches into Maxwell's arm. The witnesses swore that he aimed a blow at Mr's heart. Committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Joseph Carlton excused himself for stealing a box of raisins by saying—"The fact is, Mr. Officer, there's no use of lying; you see this is Thanksgiving Day, in New Hampshire, and I have been on a bit of a spree, and my mind kind of run on raisins on account of the day." Poor fellow, he didn't look as if he had lately met with much to be thankful for. The greatest God-send that could possibly happen to him, was a billet to the House of Correction.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—The jury, in the libel case of Joseph A. Whitmarsh, came into court yesterday, and declared that there was no probability of their being able to agree on a verdict. They were therefore, discharged from the further consideration of the case. We understand, that they stood six for conviction and six for acquitting. It is not yet settled, whether the case will be again tried during the present term.

Kidnaping Colored Children.—The last Exeter News Letter contains an account of an examination before a magistrate, in Sanborn, of Noah Rollins, on a charge of kidnaping a colored boy, named Benjamin Sweet. Rollins took the boy from the overseers of the poor, for a year on trial, in the February, 1835; but in October last, he sold him to one Bennett, from Alabama, on a visit to Northwood, for \$50.00. The overseers got back the boy, and Bennett fled to Alabama the next day. Rollins was committed to jail in default of bail, in the sum of \$300, for his appearance for trial at the Court of Common Pleas.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday, notices three recent cases of kidnaping in that city—the two first being colored children, on their way to school. The third was taken to Florida, by a French man and woman calling themselves Revealed.

A case for the Temperance Houses.—The body of an infant in a large bottle of spirits, was found on the stoop of a house in the upper part of New York, a day or two since. It was supposed to have been stolen from the office of a surgeon.

From Florida.—According to the Jacksonville (E. F.) Courier of Nov. 3, Gen. Jesup is appointed to the chief command of the army in Florida; Col. Pierce assumes the command of the regulars and Creeks. Col. Braddock has moved with one regiment of the Tennessee Brigade from Black Creek to Fort Drake; the other, under Col. Trowbridge, will soon follow, with Gen. Armstrong. Gen. Read is at the Withlacoochee, with a large depot of provisions. The sch. Choctaw arrived at Jacksonville in six days from New York, with stores for the U. S. Army.

Whig-tory "Nitt-Gain"—Mr Phillips, being the people of this District had tried him as their Representative, was elected by upwards of FOURTEEN HUNDRED MAJORITY. After two years' trial he is re-elected by about 150 majority.—*Salem Ad.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.

We learn by a ship from the office of the Baltimore Patriot, that the Argyle, Capt. Codman, at that port in 72 days from Valparaiso, brings intelligence of an attempted insurrection. Ex-General Freise, filled a couple of vessels at Callao for the Island of Chiloe, in the south part of Chili, to effect a revolution in that quarter, against the existing government of Chili, and sailed from Callao 7th July. His force consisted of about 14 guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both. The men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels, and his officers were a disaffected and biased Chilianos. Freise's intention being to touch at the Island of Juan Fernandez, and there release and take into his service the convicts placed there by the Chili government—but on their passage up, the crew of one of the ships rose on their officers and confined them in irons to the deck, and brought the ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August, and gave her up with the officers on board, to the Chili government.

The Achilles man-of-war brig, and ship Montequoda, and sch. Colobolo, were fitted out in a short time armed and manned under the Chilian flag and sailed, supposed bound to Chiloe, in search of Freise's other vessel, the Gen. Orbegoso, he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms, and money to effect his object.

An embargo was laid on all the ports in the north of Chili on the 30th of July, and lasted until the 20th of August at Valparaiso, but was still kept on at the other ports. Gun boats were fitted up for the protection of Valparaiso harbor, and martial law proclaimed. On the 29th August information reached Valparaiso, (by the barque George and Henry, Captain Smith, of Baltimore, from Concepcion, which vessel had been released from the embargo to bring the news down,) that General Freise had made good his landing at the Island of Chiloe, without much difficulty, and that the troops and inhabitants had joined his flag. No other information respecting Freise had transpired previous to the first of September, when the Argyle sailed, but it was generally thought that he would soon be put down and tranquility restored, as the present government was very energetic and decided in their movements, and as a greater part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in the support of government.

Business had begun to resume its usual activity after the embargo was raised and tranquility was restored at Valparaiso. It was generally believed, that the Government of Peru had secretly assisted Freise in this expedition against Chili, and it was thought by many that there would be a war between Chili and Peru. A great many vessels were detained at Valparaiso during the Embargo.

Naval.—Letters dated Island of Puna, July 17, from on Board the U. S. ship Brandywine, by the way of Panama, mention that she would remain at that place until the first of December. The officers and crew were all in good health.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the members of the Lyceum in that city have been negotiating with Professor Silliman of Yale College, to deliver a course of lectures on Geology, during the approaching winter.—*Mer. Jour.*

Dear Toll.—A poor young man in attempting to ascend a part of the Vauxhall bridge, London, the other day, to avoid paying toll, fell from a fearful height, and striking the projecting rocks broke his skull in a horrible manner.

The Knickerbocker for November is good. The paper upon Southey is elaborate and well written. Jordan has it.

The Tremont was crowded to see the Keeley's last night.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

A meeting of the Democratic County and Ward Committees will be held at Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. As business of importance will be brought before the committees, a punctual attendance is particularly requested.

The County and Ward Committees, in each Ward, are also requested to gather such information as they can relative to the neglect of the Assessors to report the names of voters to the Mayor and Aldermen—the names of the names of legal voters from the lists by the city officers—the improper interference of the Ward officers in the election, and all other illegal conduct relating thereto, and report the same at this meeting.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.
SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

GRAHAM'S LECTURES.—Mr Graham will give a course of 12 popular lectures on diet and general regimen, at the Swethead's Chapel, Phillips Place opposite the Stone Chapel in Tremont street; on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets for the course, two dollars, admitting a gentleman and lady; to be had at Wm. D. Ticknor's, Light & Stearns, and at the door. For a single lecture 25 cents. The course will commence on MONDAY EVENING NEXT (21st inst.) FIRST LECTURE FREE. 31st NOV 1835

WARD 12, WEST SIDE.—The Democrats of Ward No. 12, West side, are requested to meet at their Head Quarters, No 1 Castle Street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching City Election. By Order BENJAMIN D. BAXTER, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Tomorrow Evening at seven o'clock, there will be a Temperance Address and exercises, at the church at the corner of Sea and Summer streets. The friends of humanity and this good cause, are invited to attend. Publications will be circulated at the close of the meeting. n 19

NOTICE.—There will be a splendid entertainment, THIS EVENING, (Saturday) at Congress Hall, a Concert, in which Messrs W. C. Oliver, S. G. Adams, C. Stebbins, J. J. Stoddard, Dixon, the American Melodist, and Professor Garrett, will appear, aided by the Grand Musical Cabinet, together with Maxwell's sublime exhibition of the Conflagration of Moscow. This being the last night that the said vocalists will perform, and as they will not be able to obtain seats, as the tickets are limited. n 19

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr. Stone, Mr. George W. Nash, to Miss Lydia A. White.

On Thursday, by Rev Mr. Adams, Abraham Mitchell Esq. of Nashua, N. H. to Miss Catherine J. Adams, daughter of Esq. of Nashua, N. H. On Wednesday, 16th inst. Mr. David Lord, formerly of this city, to Miss Eliza S. Broad, of L.

At New Ipswich, N. H. Mr. Abel P. Farrar, formerly of Boston, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Abijah Rice, Esq. of New Ipswich.

DIED.

In this city, 14th inst. Miss Hannah B. Prescott, of Groton 40 13th inst. Miss Lois White, 37.

At South Boston, Mrs. Ann Perry, wife of Mr. Cephus Perry aged 36.

In the neighborhood of Mobile, 21st ult. Mr. Wm. Cook, a native of Rhode Island, and lately from Boston.

At Weathersfield, Vt. 11th inst. Mrs. Mary Glazier, wife of Mr. Caleb Upham, 56.

IMPORTATIONS.

SMYRNA. Brag Banian—416 bales wool, 14 do goats' hair, 27 do 5 bales galls; 10 cases gums, 2400 drums Sultana raisins, 4 bales otter, 37 do soap, 6 do leeches, 8 do 45 bales mides, 9 bales sponge, 3 crabs cotton seed, 20 bags almonds, 404 pieces boxwood, 1600 kilos salt.

NEWCASTLE, Eng. Bark Com. Morris—380 chals coal, 10 casks lamp black, 2 casks putty, 2 do glass, 2 bales flint.

CAPE HAYTIE. Brig Red Rover—321 bags coffee, 1690 hides, 81 bbls pepper, 14 bales rags, 1 bbl shell, 155 bags cocoa, 1 piece mahogany, 84,550 lbs logwood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, Nov. 12, 1836.

Rises,	Setts,	FULL SEA,	Temp. in 1835,
NOV 24	NOV 24	NOV 24	at 8, and 56

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18. ARRIVED.
Brig Red Rover, Girdler, Cape Haytien, 1st inst. Left no Am vessel. Sch Mechanic, of Dennis, sailed day before.

Brig Attilla, Hall, Constantin Sept 24, Elnaur Oct 5. Sch Wm Wallace, Drunkwater, New York. Sch Courty, H. H. Brewster, Windsor. Sch Edward, Nichols, New York. Sch Mary Maria, Constant, New York. Sch Teazer, Jones, Eastport. Sch Lydia, M. H. Hartford. Sch Courty, H. H. Backport. Sch Amos, Chandler, North Yarmouth. Sch (new) Malacca, Hawkes, Thomaston. Sch Satellite, Trefethen, Dover. Sch Flash, Carr, Dover. ELEPHANT, brig Franklin, probably fm Martinique. Signal for a brig. ARRIVED.

Coffin, Portland; Lincoln, Doughty, Bath; schs Santa Anna, Thos. H. Dunbar, Havana; Frances, Fields, St John, N.B.; Capt. Tripp, St. Joseph, Fort Sedum, Hallett, and Splendid, Patterson, New York; Fredericka, Davis, Philadelphia; Aqueduct, Clark, Portsmouth; Harvest, Phillips, Somerset; Nant, Cook, Newburyport; Geo Washington, Whitney, Nantucket; Eagle, Perry, Wareham.

A letter dated Halifax 3d inst, received in this city, says—"The brig Nancy, at this port, reports having spoken the Am. ship Tucker, of Boston, [no such ship belongs to this port, but the Tuscany is no doubt the vessel, as she sailed from Savannah Sept. 21 for Turks Island, and has not been heard of since] 13th Oct. in Caricos Passage for Turks Island. The capt. had died that morning, the chief mate was sick, and the ship id command of the 3d mate—the wind being ahead, they intended going to Jamaica—had been off the Cape Verde 2 weeks. The crew wished for a navigator, but the 2d mate refused to receive one on board."—[City Hall Books.

Capt Siquere, at Salem, was informed at St Helena, that the ship Louisa, Brown, fm Singapore for Boston, put into the Isle of France

val, for positive be sold without reserve for Particulars hereafter.

